

treated series of plants consisted of 4 sprayings with a mixture of 0.02% endrin+0.03% dimethoate (Rogor) emulsions, applied at weekly intervals starting from the 1st week of February. Spraying was done with a baby sprayer on plants in alternate rows. The other rows were left untreated. Drift of spray was prevented by using tin sheets in between rows. When the plants attained maturity and stopped vegetative growth the height of the individual plants was recorded. During harvesting, each individual plant was kept in separate bag with a label of its plant number. The number and weight of capsules of each plant were recorded. The data were subjected to statistical analysis and are given in the Table.

TABLE
EFFECT OF *Laphygma* INFESTATION ON THE HEIGHT AND YIELD OF LINSEED PLANTS

Specifications	Total height of plants (in cm.)	Total no. of capsules	Total weight of capsules (in gm.)
In 64 treated plants ..	3641	5247	404.12
In 64 untreated plants ..	3057	2800	224.28
Difference ..	584	2447	179.84
Calculated 't' value ..	8.52*	8.09*	10.09*

*Highly significant at 1% level

The above data show that the pest *Laphygma exigua* reduced the plant height and yield significantly. The percentage reduction due to the pest in plant height and in the number and weight of capsules was 16.0, 46.6 and 44.3%, respectively.

DEPARTMENT OF ENTOMOLOGY,
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JABALPUR-4 (M.P.),
July 6, 1968.

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17. A NEW RECORD OF *BRACHYDEUTERA LONGIPES* HENDEL (DIPTERA: EPHYDRIDAE) FROM WEST BENGAL

Wirth (1964)¹ recorded the occurrence of the species *Brachydeutera longipes* Hendel from Chabau, Assam, Coimbatore and Nedugadu, S. India, and from Delhi. The species has not been reported elsewhere

¹ WIRTH, W. W. (1964): A revision of the shore flies of the genus *Brachydeutera* Loew (Diptera: Ephydriidae). *Ann. ent. Soc. Am.* 57 (1): 3-12, 20 figs.

in India. During examination of a collection of shore flies, I came across a few examples of this species from W. Bengal.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: 1 ex., Calcutta, coll. A.P. Kapur, 14.3.50. 10 exs., Chinsura, W. Bengal, coll. M. Ghosh & K. D. Chatterjee, 11.6.65.

Remarks: Frons, scutum and scutellum rust red, base of scutellum and facial keel brownish instead of dull-green as noticed by Wirth. Three laterocline fronto-orbitals, the anterior one very weak.

Distribution: India to the Philippines, Taiwan, and Japan.

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18. FIRST RECORD OF *COENOMYIA* LATREILLE (DIPTERA: COENOMYIIDAE) FROM INDIA

Coenomyia Latreille, a Holarctic genus, is represented by three species in the world, namely, *Coenomyia ferruginea* (Scopoli), *Coenomyia comans* Enderlein and *Coenomyia bituberculata* Enderlein.

During a recent faunistic survey of Kameng Frontier and Subansiri Frontier Divisions, NEFA (April-May, 1966), I collected 7 examples of *Coenomyia ferruginea*. The genus *Coenomyia* is recorded here from India for the first time.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Tawang (3200 m.), Kameng Frontier Division, NEFA, 27.IV.1966. 1 ♂ from the same locality on 28.4.1966.

Remarks: ♂ Dark, thorax with white hairs. Abdomen with black and white hairs; second tergum with grey quadrate spots bearing short white hairs; third with blackish brown hind margin, with or without median and lateral markings of the same colour; third, fourth and fifth with the same colour pattern, but the blackish brown markings more distinct and covering larger area; venter dark brown to orange.

♀ Frons with hairs. Abdominal segments posteriorly orange, otherwise orange masked with fuscous.

Besides exhibiting strong sexual dimorphism, the specimens of *Coenomyia ferruginea* showed the following individual variations: